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RECENT PETRONIAN SCHOLARSHIP

1. Introduction

The *terminus a quo* of our survey is, roughly, the year 1940—the terminal point of R. Helm's report, *Römische Satiriker, 1936-1940*, in Bursian's *Jahresberichte* 282 (1943) 5-11.¹ However, I have thought it useful to include under many of the subsequent headings certain older works, either because they are ancient landmarks of still unsurpassed validity, or because they constitute the basis and point of departure of more recent discussions. A considerable amount of material has, on the other hand, been excluded (*sunt certi denique fines*), such as the treatment of Petronius in general works on Roman literature, rhetoric, and style; numerous notes and brief articles on *crucis*, variant readings, or *realia*; and the large number of studies and theses for which Petronius has supplied lexicographic or linguistic material.² However, here too I have ventured to mention some studies that seem to possess wider significance.

Foremost among the older works of Petronian scholarship still indispensable to modern students of the subject stands the monumental *editio maior* of F. Buecheler, of which six editions (the last two revised by W. Heraeus) appeared between 1862 and 1922. The first edition, while perhaps overly

bent on emending deliberately anomalous forms, still remains the best in regard to apparatus and notes.

What Buecheler did for the Petronian corpus, L. Friedländer did for the *Cena*: his edition of 1891 (very slightly changed in ed. 2, Leipzig 1906) is a monumental piece of erudition, accompanied by an excellent German translation. Another invaluable aid is the *Lexicon Petronianum* of J. Segebadé and E. Lommatsch (Berlin 1898). Among general studies of Petronius, finally, A. Collignon's *Étude sur Pétrone* (Paris 1892) still stands unsurpassed. Schanz-Hosius (II [1935] 509-520) and Pauly-Wissowa (XIX.1 [1937] 1201-1214 [W. Kroll]) provide their customary treatment — well-balanced and comprehensive — and supply extensive bibliography.

2. Editions, Translations, Commentaries

Nevertheless, Petronian scholarship has not stood still. The third edition of A. Ernout (Budé series; Paris 1950) presents the Petronian corpus, together with a good French translation;³ there is an excellent survey of the textual tradition, the apparatus is comprehensive and embodies the latest tenable readings, and the notes, while scanty, are sensible. The Loeb edition of M. Heseltine, on the other hand (first published 1913 but frequently reprinted and revised, most recently in 1951), suffers from the usual lack of critical notes; moreover, Heseltine's translation is not only extremely bowdlerized but at times downright incorrect.⁴ The text of the *Satyricon* (no translation) was edited by V. Ciaffi (Turin 1951) in the series "Classici Latini."

Recent editions of the *Cena* (following that of Heraeus, Heidelberg 1939) were published by

1. It was only after completion of this survey that I received R. Muth's excellent *Forschungsbericht*, "Petronius" in *AAHG* 9 (1956) 1-22. (One might wish, though, that its visual arrangement were not so closely patterned upon the unhappy *RE* layout.) The report covers the period 1941-1955.

Petronius was discussed briefly in Prof. E. H. Haight's survey, "Notes on Recent Publications about the Ancient Novel," *CW* 46 (1952-53) 233-237, esp. 237. Mention should also be made here of the bibliographical material in N. L. Herescu, *Bibliographie de la littérature latine* (Paris 1943), esp. 294-298.

2. Muth (see note 1) supplies conveniently arranged lists of such material.

3. One small omission: half of line 63 in the *Bellum Civile* has not been translated.

4. *Mercennarius* is translated throughout as "slave"; *placare* as "to please"; *recutius est* (68) does not necessarily mean "he is a Jew"; to translate *si circumminxero illum* (57) — correctly rendered in 62 — as "when I've done with him" is needless bowdlerizing; etc.

E. V. Marmorale (Florence 1947) and H. Schmeck (Heidelberg 1954). Marmorale's edition is good and thorough; both notes and apparatus are copious. In his preface he foreshadows his "new" dating of Petronius — of which more later. Schmeck's edition (subject of a highly critical review by K. Müller in *Gnomon* 28 [1956] 606-609) is a handy little volume with a succinct apparatus and a brief and somewhat inadequate (German) glossary; it might do for college use in this country, especially as there is not much else. The Petronius edition of E. T. Sage (New York 1929) is now out of print; a revised edition of W. B. Sedgwick's *Cena* has been published, to be sure (Oxford 1950), but both were designed for use in schools (how times have changed!). Hence their deficiencies: absence of an apparatus, omission of "objectionable" passages from text and notes, and excessive prudishness (Sage translates *circummingere* as "surround," *agaga* as "Don Juan").⁵

The *Satyricon* and particularly the *Cena* require re-translation every twenty years or so if the translation, like the original, is to render conversational speech on several levels. By far the best English translation (no Latin text) is that of P. Dinnage (*The Satyricon of Petronius*, London 1953) which, however, is now unfortunately out of print. It is both exact and highly idiomatic, even slangy, and conveys the rapid and high-spirited pace of the original. Only a curiosity, on the other hand, is the translation ascribed to Oscar Wilde (New York 1934):⁶ it is not even bad, but the spurious Nodot passages are incorporated in the text without seclusion in brackets as promised in the (discursive and amateurish) preface. I have not seen *Dinner at Trimalchio's* (tr. J. Acheson, Johannesburg 1950).

In German — leaving aside the various *Liebhaver* editions of the *Cena* (often with highly artistic illustrations) produced for collectors of erotica — the latest translations of the entire *Satyricon* are by C. Hoffmann (with Latin text; Munich 1948) and O. Weinreich, *Römische Satiren* (Zurich 1949). Recent Dutch translations are *Het gastmaal van Trimalchio* by P. J. Enk (Amsterdam 1947), and "Nero's

inneming van Troje" by J. van IJzeren in *Hermeneus* 25 (1954) 115-119, text and translation of the *Troiae Halosis* in *Sat.* 89.⁷

In French, in addition to Ernout's above-mentioned translation, the earlier translation (1924) by L. Tailhade has been republished in a new illustrated edition "au dépens d'un amateur" (Paris 1949).

In Italy, earlier translations by V. Lancetti (1909) and U. Limentani (1912-13) have been replaced by *Petronio Arbitro, il romanzo satirico*, text and tr. G. A. Cesareo and N. Terzaghi (Florence 1951). Terzaghi has revamped Cesareo's old translation, explaining that his idiom, not being Tuscan, required modernizing. Both the Latin text and the translation are well equipped with critical and explanatory notes; the language, as far as I can judge, is easy and

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5. He also erroneously describes the 8 scazons in *Sat.* 5 as "iambic trimeters."

6. The ascription may be based on no more than Wilde's affinity to the subject matter, though it should be remembered that he did very well in classics both at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Magdalen.

7. Some poetic passages from Petronius have been rendered in very indifferent German verse by A. von Bernus in *Die lateinischen [sic] Gärten* (Nürnberg 1954); for some reason, "Encolpius" is rendered as "Enkolb."

idiomatic, and the book is a handsome specimen of modern Italian book production. A translation by U. Dettore (Milan 1953) comprises only selected and expurgated passages from the *Satyricon*, together with brief notes (reviewed in *Latomus* 13 [1954] 68 by L. Herrmann).⁸

Among commentaries, E. Paratore's *Il Satyricon di Petronio* (Florence 1933) is a ponderous work in two volumes and over 650 pages, containing extensive and perhaps somewhat lengthy comment and analysis, but very sound. Another good and thorough commentary on the *Cena* is P. Perrochat's *Pétrone, le festin de Trimalcion* (Paris 1939, second revised ed. 1952), which was well received by Ernout and other reviewers. An outstanding recent work is A. Maiuri's edition and commentary, *La Cena di Trimalcione* (Naples 1945). The main stress is, of course, on the old master's special field — Campanian archaeology and folklore; there is also an appendix on language and an onomasticon, together with instructive illustrations.⁹

3. Manuscript Tradition, Fortleben

A concise survey of the manuscript tradition of Petronius is found in the above-mentioned Budé edition by Ernout (Paris 1950), where one slight error (p. xxviii) must be noted: the *Codex Messaniensis* is not "conservé au couvent des Bénédictins de Saint-Placide à Messine" but was lost or destroyed there in a civil commotion in the 19th century. A very good survey of textual tradition is given in A. Rini's *Petronius in Italy* (New York 1937) which also contains an exemplary treatment of Petronius' *Fortleben* in Italy. For France, A. Collignon's *Pétrone au moyen âge et dans la littérature française* (Paris 1893) is still very good but needs to be brought up to date. An informative article by E. T. Sage, "The Text Tradition of Petronius," is found in *AJP* 50 (1929) 21-40.

An appreciation of Petronius' influence on other European literatures, in addition to those of France and Italy, still remains to be written. A brief note by J. K. Schönberger in *PbW* 62 (1942) 211-213, "Petronius bei Cervantes," sees parallels in the latter's *Rinconete y Cortadillo* and ought to be followed up by a study (not yet made, so far as I know) of Petronius' influence, if any, on the entire genre of the *roman picaresque*. Is it a mere coincidence that the 17th and 18th centuries witnessed both the

flowering of the picaresque novel and a greatly stimulated interest in Petronius? His influence on Smollett, Defoe, Richardson and Fielding was strong, and G. Bagnani in his *Arbiter of Elegance* (Toronto 1954) devotes a brief chapter (83-85) to "Pope and Petronius."¹⁰ In "The Great Gatsby and Trimalchio," *CJ* 45 (1949-50) 307-314, P. L. MacKendrick draws a witty and perceptive parallel between Petronius and Fitzgerald.

4. Language and Style

A study of Petronius' language will, of course always be essential to Latinists and students of Romance alike. It will also, no doubt, continue to stimulate production of innumerable doctoral theses. Everyone is familiar with the older contributions in this field — Guericke, Heraeus' *Die Sprache des Petronius und die Glossen*, and others.¹¹

More recent works of value (besides E. T. Sage's "Atticism in Petronius," *TAPA* 46 [1915] 47-57) are a number of studies by E. Löfstedt (since 1907), of which the latest are *Vermischte Studien zur lateinischen Sprachkunde und Syntax* (Lund 1936)

10. This pleasant little book contains a tentative biography of Petronius, some interesting *obiter dicta* on Roman pamphleteering and vulgar Latin, and attempts to ascribe the *Ludus de morte Claudii* to Petronius instead of Seneca. It was reviewed with lively approval in *CW* 48 (1954-55) 135f.; in *REL* 32 (1954) 378-380 (P. Grimal); and, with some reservations, in *Gnomon* 27 (1955) 136f. (W. Süss).

11. On this subject see J. Cousin, *Bibliographie de la langue latine, 1880-1948* (Paris 1951), esp. 258-259; 353-367 ("Index des mots"); and the "Index nominum" s.v. "Petronius," at 372.

Dr. Schnur's article is the sixteenth in the *CW* series of surveys of recent work in the various fields of classical scholarship and teaching. A list of earlier papers appears in Vol. 50, No. 3, p. 35, accompanying W. S. Anderson's report on Roman Satire.

Subsequent to that date, F. M. Wassermann's *Thucydides* has appeared (Vol. 50, Nos. 5 and 7). G. M. Kirkwood's *Sophocles* (in No. 12) and T. G. Rosenmeyer's *Plato* (Nos. 13-14) will complete the installments to appear in the current volume.

We are happy to report that S. E. Smethurst's *Cicero* (Philosophical and Rhetorical Works) and H. S. Long's *Aristotle* are also on hand; we profoundly regret that, for reasons of space, they must be held over for early issues of Vol. 51.

Prof. Campbell's "Inexpensive Books for Teaching the Classics: Eighth Annual List" (cf. *CW* 50 [1956-57] 125) is now scheduled for No. 15, to be published about May 25.

8. I do not know whether there has been a new Danish translation since K. Schwanenflügel's *Trimalchios middag* (Copenhagen 1914).

9. I have not seen L. Gallavotti, *Introduzione al Satiricon* (Bari 1948).

and *Observations on Late and Medieval Latin Syntax* (Paris 1950). Still important, too, is the dissertation by A. Marbach (Giessen 1931), *Wortbildung, Wortwahl und Wortbedeutung als Mittel der Charakterzeichnung bei Petron*, as well as that of J. Feix (Breslau 1934) on *Wortstellung und Satzbau in Petrons Roman*. A useful discussion of Vulgar Latin is found in two studies by G. Süss: "*De eo quem dicunt inesse Trimalchionis cenae sermone vulgari*" and "*Petronii imitatio sermonis plebei qua necessitate coniungatur cum grammatica illius aetatis doctrina*" — a somewhat unwieldy title — in *Acta et Commentationes Universitatis Tartuensis* [Dorpat] 9 (1926) and 13 (1928), respectively. Particularly valuable among recent works is H. L. W. Nelson's dissertation (Utrecht 1947) on *Petronius en zijn "vulgaire" latijn*. (A second part, dealing with Petronius' style, is promised, but an inquiry to the publishers has elicited no reply.) This work, together with Nelson's paper on "Les rapports entre le latin littéraire, la langue de conversation et la langue vulgaire au temps de Pétrone" (*Actes du 1er Congrès de la Fédération Internationale des Associations d'Etudes Classiques*, Paris 1951) was reviewed with approval by W. Süss, *Gnomon* 27 (1955) 378f.

The study of A. H. Salenius, "Die Griechen und das Griechische in Petrons Cena Trimalchionis" (Finska Vetenskap-societeten, Helsingfors 1927) was not without value, but somewhat extreme in its insistence on alleged Graecisms as well as in its contention that Petronius' personages were meant to be Greeks and targets of anti-Greek ridicule.

Other notable studies of Petronius' language and style are: P. Perrochat, "Quelques procédés du style d'Encolpe dans la Cena Trimalchionis," *Mélanges Ernout* (Paris 1940) 285-295; G. Bendz, "Sprachliche Bemerkungen zu Petron," *Eranos* 39 (1941) 27-55; and two articles by J. K. Schönberger, "Zum Stil des Petronius," *WJA* 1 (1946) 157-163, and, under the same title, *Glotta* 31 (1948) 20-28.

Petronius' prose rhythm was the subject of an earlier study by C. U. Clark in *AJP* 50 (1929) 374-377, with which not everyone will agree (he claimed to have found *chusns* in Petronius, an argument later used by Marmorale in support of his late dating). An interesting study of the same subject is found in F. di Capua's "Il ritmo prosaico in Petronio," *GIF* 2 (1948) 37-54.

5. *The Thunder and the Lightning*

During the past 350 years, the question of Petronius' identity and date (was he the Petronius mentioned in Tacitus' *locus classicus*, *Ann.* 16.17-19 ?) has not ceased to agitate scholars. He has

been variously placed in any and every century of the Empire, until in the 19th century the great Niebuhr, misled by the Pamfili inscription, was the last leading scholar to place Petronius in the period of the Antonines. After that, the overwhelming consensus accepted the Neronian date, apart from a few proponents of a *non liquet* (e.g., Charles Beck).

In 1937, E. U. Paoli, "L'età del Satyricon," *SIFC* 14 (1937) 3-46, again postulated the Antonine period, basing himself chiefly on an alleged *manumissio per mensam* in *Sat.* 70. E. V. Marmorale, who only a year earlier had published his brief study, *Petronio* (Naples 1936), sharply refuted Paoli's contention in his *Petronio nel suo tempo* (Naples 1937), maintaining the generally accepted identification with the Tacitean Petronius. Paoli was supported by A. Biscardi, *SIFC* 15 (1938) 71-74, but despite Paoli's rejoinder, "Ancora sull'età del Satyricon," *RFIC* 16 (1938) 13-39, his thesis found little acceptance.

Then, in 1948, appeared Marmorale's bombshell, *La Questione petroniana* (Bari 1948). In a complete reversal of his earlier views (foreshadowed, as noted above, in his 1947 *Cena* edition) he proved to his own satisfaction that Petronius wrote between 180 and 220. The work, coming as it does from one of the foremost Petronian scholars of our day, is an extremely adroit piece of special pleading. It tries to refute the evidential value of all hitherto accepted clues pointing to the age of Nero and, by placing special stress on what Marmorale considers the "late" Latinity of Petronius, makes a seemingly impressive case.

Nevertheless, only very few reviewers accepted his thesis.¹² The most devastating criticism came from E. Paratore, who had just written an appreciative review of Marmorale's *Cena* in *Maia* 1 (1948) 129-146. In a sharp but perfectly fair article, "Petronio nel III secolo?," *Paideia* 3 (1948) 261-271, he demolished most of Marmorale's arguments: his conclusion was, *et oleum et operam perdidisti*. Thereupon Marmorale retorted with an extremely acrimonious article, "Petronio visse fra Commodo ed

(Continued on page 141)

12. A large number of reviews is listed in Marouzeau. Approval was voiced by L. Pepe, *RFIC* 27 (1949) 281-287, and in *GIF* 2 (1949) 74-79, 269-272; by A. W. van Buren, *JRS* 39 (1949) 201f.; and, in this country, by E. E. Burris, *AJP* 71 (1950) 327-331. Half-convinced, especially by Marmorale's linguistic arguments, was F. de Ruyt in *LEC* 17 (1949) 427, while A. Maniet, *AC* 18 (1949) 450-453, reserved judgment. Outright and even forcible rejection was voiced by the great majority, among others by H. Browning, *CR* 63 (1949) 28f.; Jean Préaux, *RBPb* 28 (1950) 547-551; and J. Whatmough, *CP* 44 (1949) 273f.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES

1907-1957

A List of Presidents, Annual Meetings, Secretary-Treasurers, and Editors-in-Chief

compiled by

EARL L. CRUM

President, 1953-1955

Officer-at-Large, 1955-1957

<i>Year</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Annual Meeting</i>
1906-07	Archibald L. Hodges Wadleigh High School, New York City ¹	Columbia University, New York City, April 26-27, 1907
1907-08	Kirby F. Smith Johns Hopkins University	George Washington University, Washington, April 24-25, 1908
1908-09	Franklin A. Dakin Haverford School, Haverford, Pennsylvania	Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, April 23-24, 1909
1909-10	Edward Capps ² Princeton University Mitchell Carroll George Washington University	College of the City of New York, April 22-23, 1910
1910-11	J. B. Hench Shadyside Academy, Pittsburgh	Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., April 21-22, 1911
1911-12	John C. Rolfe University of Pennsylvania	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, May 3-4, 1912
1912-13	B. W. Mitchell Central High School, Philadelphia	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, May 2-3, 1913
1913-14	Wilfred P. Mustard Johns Hopkins University	Barnard College, New York City, April 17-18, 1914
1914-15	William F. Little Battin High School, Elizabeth, N. J.	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, May 7-8, 1915

1. On the first ten years of the Association, see the report by Charles Knapp, *CW* 9 (1915-16) 210-212, which sketches also the "pre-history" of the organization. The actual organizational meeting was held at Central High School, Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1906. Dr. Hodges served as Chairman of the Preliminary Committee of Arrangements, Prof. Knapp as Secretary, until the time of the first Annual Meeting. The Association was known as The Classical Association of the Middle States and Maryland until the 1908 meeting, when it was changed to its present form "in the interests of brevity."

2. Prof. Capps was elected at the Haverford meeting, but found himself unable to serve. The Executive Committee elected Prof. Carroll to fill the vacancy.

<i>Year</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Annual Meeting</i>
1915-16	Walter Dennison Swarthmore College	Central High School, Philadelphia, April 14-15, 1916
1916-17	Charles E. Bennett Cornell University	University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, April 27-28, 1917
1917-18	Jessie E. Allen Girls' High School, Philadelphia	Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, May 3-4, 1918
1918-19	Robert B. English Washington and Jefferson College	Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania, April 4-5, 1919
1919-20	Richard M. Gummere William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, April 30 - May 1, 1920
1920-21	David M. Robinson Johns Hopkins University	Hunter College, New York City, April 22-23, 1921
1921-22	Helen H. Tanzer Hunter College	University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, April 28-29, 1922
1922-23	Bessie R. Burchett South Philadelphia High School for Girls	Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., May 4-5, 1923
1923-24	Arthur L. Wheeler Bryn Mawr College	Episcopal Academy, Overbrook, Pennsylvania, May 2-3, 1924
1924-25	Evan T. Sage University of Pittsburgh	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, May 1-2, 1925
1925-26	Ellis A. Schnabel Northeast High School, Philadelphia	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, April 30 - May 1, 1926
1926-27	C. W. E. Miller Johns Hopkins University	George Washington University, Washington, May 6-7, 1927
1927-28	Mary B. Rockwood Western High School, Baltimore	Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., May 18-19, 1928
1928-29	Ernest Riess Hunter College	Baltimore City College, Baltimore, May 3-4, 1929
1929-30	Mary L. Breene Peabody High School, Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh, May 16-17, 1930
1930-31	Charles S. Smith George Washington University	Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, May 1-2, 1931
1931-32	Joseph P. Behm ⁴ Central High School, Syracuse, N. Y. William S. Eldridge Central High School, Philadelphia	Central High School, Philadelphia, May 6-7, 1932

4. Mr. Behm was elected at the Bethlehem meeting in May 1931, but later resigned. Mr. Eldridge was elected by the Executive Committee, and served from Oct. 31, 1931, through the May 1932 meeting.

<i>Year</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Annual Meeting</i>
1932-33	Evan T. Sage University of Pittsburgh	Barnard College, New York City, April 28-29, 1933
1933-34	Elsie I. Barrows Central High School, Syracuse, N. Y.	College Misericordia, Dallas, Pennsylvania, May 4-5, 1934
1934-35	Earl L. Crum Lehigh University	Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, April 26-27, 1935
1935-36	Helen S. MacDonald The Shippen School, Lancaster, Pa. ⁵	Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 24-25, 1936
1936-37	Charles Knapp ⁶ Barnard College Shirley H. Weber Princeton University	New York University (and Hotel Brevoort), New York City, April 30-May 1, 1937
1937-38	Mildred Dean Roosevelt High School, Washington	University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, April 29-30, 1938
1938-39	George D. Hadzsits University of Pennsylvania	Hotel Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia, April 28-29, 1939
1939-40	Robert H. Chastney Townsend Harris High School, N. Y. C.	Hotel New Yorker, New York City, April 26-27, 1940
1940-41	Sister Maria Walburg College of Chestnut Hill	Hotel Mayflower, Washington, April 25-26, 1941
1941-42	Moses Hadas Columbia University	Hotel New Yorker, New York City, April 24-25, 1942
1942-43	Edna White Dickinson High School, Jersey City	Hotel Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia, April 30-May 1, 1943
1943-45	John F. Gummere William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia	No annual meetings ⁷
1945-47	Donald B. Durham Hamilton College	Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, May 17-18, 1946 Hotel Willard, Washington, May 9-10, 1947

5. And Abington Friends School, Jenkintown, Pa.

6. Prof. Knapp died Sept. 17, 1936. Prof. Weber was designated by the Executive Committee to fill the unexpired term.

7. No regular meetings were held in 1944 and 1945 on account of war conditions. A CAAS fall meeting was held in New York, Nov. 25, 1944, and an Executive Committee meeting to transact current business was held in Philadelphia, April 28, 1945 (cf. CW 38 [1944-45] 58, 186).

<i>Year</i>	<i>President</i>	<i>Annual Meeting</i>
1947-49	Lillian B. Lawler Hunter College	University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, April 23-24, 1948 Hotel Lafayette, Buffalo, May 6-7, 1949
1949-51	Franklin B. Krauss Pennsylvania State University	Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, April 14-15, 1950 Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, April 27-28, 1951
1951-53	Emilie M. White Public Schools, Washington, D. C.	St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, April 18-19, 1952 Hotel Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia, April 17-18, 1953
1953-55	Earl L. Crum Lehigh University	Hunter College, New York City, April 23-24, 1954 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, April 29-30, 1955
1955-57	John F. Latimer George Washington University	Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, April 27-28, 1956 Columbia University (and Hotel Governor Clinton), N.Y.C., April 26-27, 1957

SECRETARY-TREASURERS

1907-1936:	Charles Knapp, Barnard College, Columbia University
1936-1943:	John F. Gummere, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia
1943-1949:	Franklin B. Krauss, Pennsylvania State University
1949-1954:	Eugene W. Miller, University of Pittsburgh
1954-1957:	F. Gordon Stockin, Houghton College

EDITORS OF *The Classical Weekly*

1907-1913:	Gonzales Lodge, Teachers College, Columbia University ⁸
1913-1936:	Charles Knapp, Barnard College, Columbia University
1936-1938:	Casper J. Kraemer, Jr., New York University
1938-1945:	James Stinchomb, University of Pittsburgh ⁹
1945-1949:	Edward H. Heffner, University of Pennsylvania
1949-1952:	Harry L. Levy, Hunter College
1952-1957:	Edward A. Robinson, Fordham University

8. Charles Knapp, Associate Editor of *CW* from Vol. 1 (1907-08), appears as Managing Editor from Vol. 4 (1910-11), the designation which he uses on the title pages through Vol. 21 (1927-28); thereafter, "Editor."

9. Prof. Stinchcomb died suddenly, July 13, 1945. His successor, Prof. Heffner, was designated by the Executive Committee, Aug. 11, 1945, Prof. E. W. Miller having filled the post in the interim.

RECENT PETRONIAN SCHOLARSHIP

(Continued from page 136)

Elagabalo," *GIF* 2 (1949) 361-367, claiming that, since he had proved his case, "ormai, solo un partito preso o un accecamento volontario o un geloso malanimo potrebbero indurre qualcuno alla negazione," and casting doubt upon his critic's competence in Latin. He followed this up with a further broadside against Paratore, "In chiesa coi santi ed in taverna coi ghiottoni," *GIF* 3 (1950) 162-171.

The battle was now joined in the best Renaissance tradition. Paratore retaliated with a Housmanian salvo, "Proficua discussione o rissa piazzaiuola?," *Paideia* 5 (1950) 30-41. Meanwhile, the secondary batteries on both sides had opened up, Marmorale being supported by several contributors to his house organ, *Giornale Italiano di Filologia*, among them L. Pepe, while A. Maiuri in his "Petroniana," *PP* 3 (1948) 101-128, supplied further arguments in refutation of Marmorale's thesis.

At the same time, Marmorale was fighting on a "second front," retaliating against V. Pisani's criticism (*Paideia* 2 [1947] 314-316) of his *Cena* edition in two blasts: "Della fretta nel recensire," *GIF* 1 (1948) 77-83, and "Di un glottologo impertinente" (*ibid.* 262). N. Terzaghi, whose views on Petronius as a social critic (*Per la storia della satira*, 2d rev. ed., Messina 1944) had been sharply criticized by Marmorale ("La satira e il Terzaghi," *Paideia* 2 [1947] 293-301), added his vote to the almost universal rejection of Marmorale's "new" dating in "Ancora sull'età di Petronio," *AFC* 4 (1947-49) 115-123.

However, we are glad to report that no actual bloodshed took place and that today, nine years after the battle, tempers seem to have subsided. Marmorale's contention has not found many adherents;¹³ it should be recognized in all fairness, however, that he has performed a useful service in stimulating interest in Petronian studies. Even those who, like the present reviewer, must disagree with Marmorale, will respect erudition and sincerity, even where it dissents from the great majority. The Neronian period for Petronius is (pace Marmorale) established more securely than ever: additional arguments have since been supplied in G. Bagnani's lively study, *Arbiter of Elegance* (see above), with special stress on the evidential value of the *Lex Petronia de servis*. The present reviewer may perhaps be forgiven for mentioning his article "*Vitiorum*

Imitatio — Tacitus on Petronius" in *CJ* 50 (1954-55) 353f., where he tries to show that Tacitus makes a covert allusion to the literary activities of "his" Petronius; and *The Age of Petronius Arbiter* (Diss. New York 1956), which is devoted to re-examination, in the light of Marmorale's criticism, of the traditional internal and linguistic evidence for the dating of Petronius.

6. *The Subject Matter of the Satyricon*

Some recurrent questions, dutifully dealt with by every writer on Petronius, appear (and here the present writer really sticks his neck out) somewhat otiose. One is the precise location of an imaginary banquet, which would seem to be on a par with trying to pinpoint Eatanswill. Naples, Cumae, Puteoli, Minturnae — all have their supporters; but we still feel that Petronius envisaged no more than a "conflated," typically Campanian city. The other question concerns the season in which the imaginary banquet was held: here, too, there are many conflicting views, from which only one conclusion can be drawn: Petronius did not bother to be consistent, and here, as so often, the text must not be unduly pressed.¹⁴

Enormous erudition was poured into J. de Vreese's *Petron 39 und die Astrologie* (Amsterdam 1927) which tries to prove that Trimalchio was really an excellent astrologer. Since Trimalchio is displayed as an utter ignoramus in mythology, philosophy, art and history, it seems much more likely that his confused astrological lore, too, was meant to be nonsensical. Astrology is likewise discussed by Jean Colin, "Encolpio e il piatto d'argento con lo Zodiaco," in *RFIC* 29 (1951) 97-144: he denies any organic connection between *Sat.* 35 and *Sat.* 39.

More important is the old discussion as to whether Petronius may be called a satirist in our modern sense. This is affirmed in a perceptive article by G. Highet, "Petronius the Moralist," *TAPA* 72 (1941) 176-194, and in U. Knoche's *Die römische Satire* (Berlin 1949). Earlier, Vianna Moog in *Heróis da Decadência* (Pôrto Alegre 1939) had described Petronius, not as a satirist but as the first true humorist of antiquity. Petronius' satirical tendency was asserted by Norma Schraidt in "Literary and Philosophical Elements in the *Satyricon* of Pe-

13. A. Cabanis, "A footnote to the Petronian Question," *CP* 49 (1954) 98-102, leaves the dating open.

14. Character studies of Trimalchio are sketched by G. Bagnani in "And Passing Rich," *Studies Norwood* (Toronto 1952) 218-223; "The House of Trimalchio," *AJP* 75 (1954) 16-39; "Trimalchio," *Phoenix* 8 (1954) 77-91. — Discussions on the dramatic date of the *Satyricon* and the location of the *Cena* are listed in R. Muth's previously mentioned report (15).

tronus Arbiter," *CJ* 35 (1939-40) 154-161, and in O. Weinreich's above-mentioned *Römische Satiren* (Zurich 1949). However, this was denied by L. Herrmann in his review of the last-named book (*Latomus* 9 [1950] 74), and it is still the view, prevalent in most histories of Roman literature and shared by many students of Petronius (Collignon, Kroll, *et al.*), that the Arbiter wrote as an amused and cynical observer of the contemporary scene. Few will go as far as F. de Azevedo, who in his *No tempo de Petronio* (S. Paulo 1930) regarded him as a keen social critic and, indeed, a pre-form of socialist.

The structure and the literary intent of the *Satyricon* forms the subject of V. Ciaffii's *Struttura del Satyricon* (Turin 1955), a work highly praised and extensively quoted by Muth in *AAHG* 9 (1956) 12f.

In addition to the internal evidence, not a few scholars try to find deliberate allusions by Petronius to Nero, or public figures of his, and the preceding reigns. Of importance is the contribution of P. Grimal, "Sur quelques noms propres de la Cena Trimalchionis," *RPb* 67 (1941) 19f. and 68 (1942) 161-168, where he seeks to identify, among others, Trimalchio's "Carpus" with a freedman of Nero's of

the same name. While denying that the *Satyricon* is a *roman à clés*, he sees in the names of the *Satyricon* a Julio-Claudian composite and goes so far as to reiterate the identification of Trimalchio's guest-friend Scaurus (*Sat.* 77) with Mamerus Aemilius Scaurus. R. H. Crum, "Petronius and the Emperors," *CW* 45 (1951-52) 161-167, 197-201, traces similar allusions. This approach is carried to extreme lengths by R. Verdière in his article, "La Tryphaena du Satyricon est-elle Iunia Silana?," *Latomus* 15 (1956) 551-558: his thesis that the *Satyricon* is a *Schlüsselroman* will hardly find wide acceptance.

The folkloristic side of Petronius (see also Maiuri's above-mentioned *Cena*) was discussed in two articles by M. Schuster: "Der Werwolf und die Hexen," *WS* 48 (1930) 149-178, and "Sachliche und sprachliche Bemerkungen zu Petrons Märchen" (*ibid.* 49 (1931) 83-89. In *CW* 42 (1948-49) 234-236, R. H. Crum, "Additions to the Bibliography of Greek and Roman Folklore," supplies 23, mostly older, titles on the werewolf and rain-prayer motif, supplementing E. S. McCartney, *ibid.* 40 (1946-47) 99-101.

Concerning Petronius' poetry, Florence Baldwin's *The Bellum Civile of Petronius* (New York 1911)

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is still indispensable; an able addition is H. Stubbe, "Die Verseinlagen im Petron," *Philologus* Suppl. 25 (1933). E. Castorina, in his "Petronio e i 'Poetae Novelli,'" *GIF* 1 (1948) 213-219, sides with Marmorale's interpretation of Terentianus Maurus' reference to Petronius and maintains this view (*ibid.* 2 [1949] 175f.) despite Maiuri's refutation, PP 3 (1948) 101-128.

On rhetoric, L. Alfonsi in "Petronio e i Teodori," *RFIC* 26 (1948) 46-53, draws interesting parallels between Petronius and *Peri Hypsous*. In an earlier note (*PbW* 60 [1940] 623f.), J. K. Schönberger had come to the conclusion that Petronius, Tacitus, and Quintilian in their discussion of the decline of eloquence drew on a common source, with Petronius influencing the others.¹⁵

While this survey, as stated in the introduction, makes no systematic attempt to cover histories of Latin literature, mention may be made of R. Helm's *Der antike Roman* (Berlin 1948; ed. 2, 1956), where the old discussion of the presumed length of the entire *Satyricon* is touched upon; Helm agrees with Knoche and Weinreich in assuming a total of twenty books. A brief discussion of Petronius (strangely enough under the heading, "Die republikanische Zeit") is found in K. Büchner, *Lateinische Literatur und Sprache in der Forschung seit 1937* (Bern 1951). A study by F. A. Todd, *Some Ancient Novels* (London 1940) does not offer too much that is new.¹⁶

7. Conclusion

Our listings are of necessity far from complete, based as they are on material readily accessible in New York; colleagues who will draw our attention to omission of significant recent material will perform an act of kindness. We shall probably also all agree that Petronius — not merely the *Cena* by reason of its linguistic peculiarities but the whole of the *Satyricon* — should figure more prominently in our college programs. We cast about for authors to be read for sheer enjoyment (for this must be the purpose of teaching the young to read Latin): what prose writer is an easier, more enjoyable teller of fiction than our Arbiter of Elegance?

HARRY C. SCHNUR

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

15. I have not seen H. L. W. Nelson, "Ein Unterrichtsprogramm aus neronischer Zeit, dargestellt auf Grund von Petrons Satyricon c.5," in *Mededeel. d. kon. Akad. van Wet.* (Amsterdam 1956).

16. An article on Petronius is found in a privately published miscellany by E. P. Prentice (New York 1946) entitled *Worth Considering* — a title which cries out for the negative prefix.

"College Classical Departments, 1956-1957, IV" (*Canada and addenda to the listing of American departments in Nos. 6, 8, and 9*) will be published in No. 11.

BOOKS RECEIVED

BUTTREY, THEODORE V. *The Triumviral Gold of the Quattuorviri Monetales of 42 B.C.* ("Numismatic Notes and Monographs," No. 137.) New York: American Numismatic Society, 1956. Pp. x, 69; 9 pls. \$2.00.

CLAUSEN, W. V. (ed.). *A. Persi Flacci Saturaarum Liber*. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, \$2.40 (15s.). With the *Vita* (pp. 35-39).

HIGHET, GILBERT. *The Classical Tradition: Greek and Roman Influences on Western Literature*. ("Galaxy Books.") New York: Oxford University Press, 1957. Pp. xxxviii, 763. \$2.95.

Ed. 1 (1909) rev. *CW* 44 (1950-51) 56-57 (W. C. Grummel); rpt., with corr., 1953.

JOLOWICZ, H. F. *Roman Foundations of Modern Law*. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1957. Pp. xx, 217. \$5.60 (35s.).

JONES, J. WALTER. *The Law and Legal Theory of the Greeks: An Introduction*. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1956. Pp. x, 327. \$6.70 (42s.).

KOSKENNIEMI, HEIKKI. *Studien zur Idee und Phraseologie des griechischen Briefes bis 400 n. Chr.* ("Suomalaisen Tiedeakatemian Toimituksia: Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae," Ser. B, Tom. 102.2.) Helsinki: Suomalainen Tiedeakatemia; Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1956. Pp. 214. 800 markkas.

LARRABEE, STEPHEN A. *Hellas Observed: The American Experience of Greece, 1775-1865*. New York: New York University Press, 1957. Pp. xv, 357; ill.; endpaper maps. \$6.00.

The story of the Widow of Ephesus forms the subject of Christopher Fry's play *A Phoenix Too Frequent*; it was also turned into a very slight one-act play by V. Godfrey (*The Widow of Ephesus*, New York 1935). In another one-act play, "Matron of Ephesus" (*Post Lore* [Boston] 46 [1940]), by J. Cunningham, the soldier is styled "Orestes" (*sic*), a warrior who fought under "Xenophon" (*sic*) in Persia, and one poignant exchange runs: "And wouldst thou really depart this earth? — Verrily."

G. Bagnani in "Encolpius Gladiator Obscenus," *CP* 51 (1956) 24-27, makes the extraordinary statement that the views on literature or art expressed "by so repulsive a young man" (Encolpius) cannot possibly be those of the author! One wonders whether the views of Eumolpus (whom Bagnani describes as "an engaging and entertaining rogue," but whose morals are surely no less deplorable) on epic poetry must likewise be discounted. If so, whose view is Petronius supposed to have expressed in his perfectly legitimate critique of rhetoric (echoed by Tacitus and Quintilian), literary style, and art?

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